The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3848. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EDITORS NEW-YORK TIMES.

GENTLEMEN: We most respectfully submit the Annual Report of

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 5 UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK,
TO JANUARY 1, 1864.

Number of Patients Registered.....3,169

do.	do. Cured	2,402
do.	do. Benefited	440
do.	do. Not yet heard from	250
do.	do. Incurable	77
Total		3,169

E. C. SAUFFRIAG, Secretary.

This Institution, devoted to the Amelioration of all diseases of the Sexual Function of Medicine, is under the personal charge of the late well-known Physicians and Surgeons.

It is one of the most complete and extensive Medical establishments in America, and is daily thronged with hundreds of patients from all parts of the country.

What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases which have hitherto been pronounced incurable, are, by the new practice cured in a few days or weeks, and we cordially invite investigation to cases which have no parallel in the present day.

These researches unfold entirely new principles governing the laws of life!!!

It includes in its province to treat some of the most frightful and mysterious diseases afflicting poor humanity, and our success has exceeded anything ever recorded in any age.

The Institute is founded on the principles of Science, Truth and Humanity; and all who visit us may rest assured of receiving all that Medical Science, Private and Judicious Treatment and true Science and Skill can bestow!

We cordially invite the afflicted, both afflicted and chronic diseases which have baffled all other medical skill.

Our practice is the most extensive in the United States and many of our patients travel hundreds of miles to consult us, when they cannot leave, or whose cases would involve long time and great expense.

Among diseases most successfully treated at the Institute, may be enumerated:

Female Complaints.....Neuralgia.....Paralysis
Consumption.....Dyspepsia.....Skin Diseases
Scrofula.....Rheumatism.....Eye Diseases
Dropsy.....Asthma.....Epilepsy
Rupture.....Fistulas.....Cancers
Bronchitis.....Headaches.....Abscesses
Catarrh.....Impotence.....Piles
Salt Rheum.....Weakness.....Organic Affects
Sexual Diseases.....Liver Complaints.....Deformities
Dyspepsia.....Kidney Complaints.....Hypochondriasis.

Cure cases may be found in nearly every city and village of the North.

Dr. Scott and Associates, No. 5 Union-square, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted with paralysis (*Amaurosis*) for a number of years, and after giving up all hopes of cure, I write this for the benefit of similarly suffers. My entire left side was totally paralyzed; my left arm felt like a weight of lead, and I could walk with great difficulty; my mouth was also drawn to one side, rendering articulation almost impossible. Under your treatment, in the space of a few weeks, I felt the most wondrous change throughout my whole system. I can now walk without any trouble, I have recovered the use of my arm, my face is straight, and I can talk as well as ever.

MRS. de SOULE.
No. 169 Madison-st.

Dr. Scott—Dear Sir:

After suffering for years from nervous debility, and trying various physicians and medicines without avail, I placed myself under your treatment, and now feel perfectly restored. No words are able to convey an idea of the change wrought in my whole system by the physicians of the Institute. For the sake of thousands of young men, who have suffered like myself, and been deceived on by quacks and nostrums, I give you publication to refer to my case. Very truly yours,

GEORGE HOFFMAN,
No. 619 Water-street.

CASES TREATED BY CORRESPONDENCE, AS HERETOFORE.

Our interesting book, THE GOLDEN ROOK, descriptive of our treatment, system and principles, sent free to any address, or may be had by calling at the Institute. Other works are in press and will shortly be announced.

An interesting paper descriptive of the NEW TREATMENT will appear soon thereupon in the Daily Times.

S. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
WALNUT CLARKE, M. D.,
WM. TRIPP, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

How Gen. Banks' Proclamation is Regarded.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Gray Jacket.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AT MATAMORAS.

AN AFFAIR IN MATAGORDA BAY.

Burning of the Rebel Steamer J. G. Carr.

The steamers *Creole* and *Sarah Washington*, from New-Orleans, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing dates to Jan. 16.

We are indebted to their respective Purser for prompt delivery of files and correspondence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The full proclamation of Gen. Banks is the chief topic of conversation. It is much commended by loyal men, and condemned by only one secession paper here, the *Courier Francais*.

The question of who shall be Governor is much discussed. The name most prominent before the public is Thomas J. Durant, an eminent lawyer of this city, and a staunch loyalist.

A steamer of 400 tons, named the *Gray Jacket*, with a valuable cargo of cotton, turpentine, resin, etc., was getting out from Mobile Bay, on the last of December, when she was captured by the gunboat *Kensington*. The *Gray Jacket* was built and commanded by Capt. THE MARSTON, who had learned the ropes while trying to run her in Havana.

A pleasant interchange of courtesies took place on board the men-of-war Pensacola yesterday morning. Don José Ramon Pacheco, Special Minister from Mexico to France, who is now in New-Orleans on his way home, accompanied by Col. Don Fernando Maria Romero and Lieut. Col. J. R. Garnica, members of Gen. Forencez Cuerps, visited the flagship for the purpose of paying their respects to Commodore Hull. They were received with the courtesy and ceremony due their rank. As they left the Pensacola a national salute of 21 guns was fired.

Major Zacharie leaves for Mexico in a day or two. A long term of unprecedented cold and wet weather for this latitude, is at last succeeded by sunshine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Gen. Sherman's division has been ordered to Montezuma, a town lately captured on the other side of Lake Pontchartrain.

R. B. GRANGER, of Boston, arrived here this morning, by the steamer *Mississippi*, having in charge two hands for Gen. Arnaud's division.

Gen. DANA has been ordered to Matagorda Bay, and Gen. HAWLEY to Brownsville.

The steamer *Metella*, from Matamoras, has arrived with 200 bales of cotton.

Commander J. H. STRONG, of the United States steamer *Monongahela*, has reported to the Navy Department that on the 20th of December, at the request of Gen. WASHBURN, he sent the United States steamer *Granite City* and Scioto to the Peninsula of the entrance of Matagorda Bay, Texas, with Gen. HAWLEY and one hundred troops to assist the rebel pickets. While the *Scioto* was aground on a sand-obstruction, at the mouth of Brazos River, the troops, which had been landed, were attacked by a force of 600 or 1,000 rebel cavalry, but were defended by the *Granite City*, which fired 140 grapeshot before the enemy was driven off. On the return of the *Scioto*, the *Granite City* went down to Pass Cabello and brought up the *Monongahela* and *Penobscot*, and falling in with the United States gunboat *Estrella* on her way back. On their arrival they found that the cavalry had made several attacks during the night, but had been kept off by the *Scioto*, which anchored close into the breakers and shelled on either side of the troops. During the day a rebel steamer on the inside came down and shelled our troops out of their position, and forcing them to retreat down the beach. The *Scioto*, *Granite City* and *Estrella* were then in close to the shore to protect the troops during the night, and a Norther coming on the next morning the rebel steamer was discovered ashore, probably driven on by the gale. The weather prevented shelling in to destroy her during the day, but on going in the next morning she was found to have been destroyed by fire. The name of the steamer was subsequently ascertained to be the *J. G. Carr*.

After throwing a two hundred pound shell at the wreck to ascertain if any person still remained about them, Commander STRONG returned to Pass Cabello and found that the *Scioto*, *Granite City* and *Estrella*, having succeeded in getting the troops on board, had brought them back there.

Another revolution has occurred at Matamoras. ELIZ took charge of the city Jan. 1st. He was to resign the next day, and the names of three persons were to be presented to the Supreme Government, out of whom to select a Governor; none of them to be persons who have taken part in the pending questions.

Col. ROJAS is to be Prefect of the city. CORTINAS is to be Commanding-General of the troops which are to march against the French at Tampico, with CORTINA as second in command.

A Brownsville letter reports that Gov. SARATA's forced loan was made on foreigners as well as Mexicans, including four Americans. One of these Mr. GALVAN, was imprisoned for refusing to advance $10,000. He subsequently paid the money under protest.

All the acts of SARATA, including the forced loan, are approved by Gov. RUIZ.

Gen. DANA was informed of the proceedings, and promptly notified Gov. SARATA that such indignities to American citizens could not be tolerated, and it would be his best policy to return the funds he had exacted. The three other Americans had, it seemed, paid their assessments without protest. Gen. DANA then took possession of the ferry-boats at Brownsville and Fresnporti, and had a force drawn up provided with two days' rations, preparatory to business. SARATA immediately repaid the borrowed money.

The Texas regiments are filling up rapidly. Col. HAYES' and Col. HAYES' cavalry regiments have each 1,100 men.

An expedition to Rosia, which has been absent a month, captured a considerable quantity of cotton and three cotton-speculators. Gen. HAWLEY, on the 4th of last December, ordered Gen. DANA, who assumed command at Matagorda. This manœuvre was ordered previous to the above-named affair.

Gen. WASHBURN is a passenger on the *Columbia*, which left New-Orleans in company with the *George Washington*, for New-York. He was relieved by Gen. DANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs in Louisiana—Gen. Banks' Proclamation—How it was Received—The Gubernatorial Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

Scarcely anything else is thought of or spoken of, in New-Orleans, just now, but the admirable Proclamation issued by Gen. BANKS on the morning of Jan. 12th; a document as eloquent in its terms as it was well devised and far-reaching in its effects. Never were a people, apparently, so completely taken by surprise; never did the excellent plans either of mice or men gang so completely astee. Calhoun shewing the Spaniards how to make an egg stand on end was nothing but a mere historic trifle to what history will have to say of how the magician, BANKS, fetched the people of Louisiana to stand on their own legs; and many who were, up to Tuesday last, picking all sorts of ways for seeing the State brought in as a free one, ground upon the Proclamation of the Commanding General with much the same mixture of bloodshamed and joyous admiration that the Spaniards are said to have done at the egg of Columbus.

And really the cases were exactly the same in one very essential particular: they were both exceedingly simple, and only required the operator to know how to do it. We all knew that Slavery was practically dead here long ago; no other view of it had been taken among the loyal people, and yet here were we all acting as if the monster had yet to be killed, until Gen. BANKS came and showed us how to believe our own eyes. He not only talks but actues if Slavery were really dead. Starving upon the basis that Slavery is abolished, by this war, and consequently out of the pale of all further discussion, he tells us that the State officers elected by virtue of his Proclamation shall, when elected for the time being and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, "except so much of the said constitution and laws as recognize, regulate and relate to Slavery, which being superseded with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void."

There in the whole matter literally in a nut-shell, or I should perhaps have said in an egg-shell. Slavery being dead, there is literally nothing more to be said about it. And all we have to do is to go straight ahead with the business of election, for there is now no other possible issue or connection about anything else. Gen. BANKS, seeing that the process that was being carried on by the Free State organizations for calling a State Convention, would consume necessarily a vast amount of time and probably bring our State politics into the dangerous vortex of the Presidential campaign, very wisely—and doubtless with a pretty broad hint from somebody not far from the White House—came to the conclusion that we would arrive much sooner at the point to which we were aiming, by reversing the method and electing our State officers first, upon an unmistakably loyal and Anti-Slavery basis.

The merit of this really deep and masterly stroke of policy, is that it completely dumfounders all political chicanery among the loyal ranks, while, as yet, no loyal man can possibly find one word to complain about. It simply does our work for all of us much better and quicker than any of us seem to have imagined possible. The consequence of the sudden and unexpected issue of this Proclamation is consequently most astounding in its visible effects upon people of, hitherto, apparently precisely the same mode of thinking. Your true and honest loyalist, who never had any thought beyond the good of his State and his country, leaps up his hat and hurrahs for every word of it. Your calculating patriot, on the contrary, who had, for months past, been zealously displaying his spread-eagle patriotism, for the sake of pelf and power, looks chapfallen, and finds no ends of dawn in the Proclamation. A calcium light suddenly turned upon the darkness of midnight could not show things more plainly than this sterling document reveals the lowest recesses of men's motives in this department; and the exposure is all the more keen and searching because nobody seems to have been at all prepared for it, and had not a minute's notice to put in their pocket-money juggling machinery.

I am glad to say that the leading press of the City are unanimous in their support of the Proclamation in its entire shape; the *Times*, the *Era*, and the *True Delta*, (lately changed hands as I told you,) having come out in several leaders each, all warmly indorsing the document.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Following immediately and necessarily upon the Proclamation is the excitement as to who the parties are to be for nomination to the various offices mentioned in it, that of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Auditor of Public Accounts. The principal man to find is, of course, the Governor; and you may imagine the wire-pulling now at work, with the play of electricity unexpectedly fired and the time comparatively so short. People are casting about everywhere, each one a double-distilled Diogenes, ironsing about, lantern in hand, and trying in broad daylight to find an honest man; although I know several myself, and could nominate half a dozen, any one of whom ought to be Governor, but probably, for that very simple reason, never will be.

The *Times* has not yet hoisted its flag for any candidate, being probably anxious to gain time for making a wise and good selection, and then go in and win. The *Era* is also still on the fence, but comes out this morning with sundry names by outsiders, but with no editorial indorsement of either. Among these were THOMAS J. DURANT, HON. CUTHBERT BULLITT, JOSIAH HOWELL, L. MANSON DAY, GRATIAN A. PERKINS, Judge A. A. ATOCHA and Mr. HOSMER. There are good names among these, but it is yet too soon to even guess at their individual chances of success. The ingredients of the political cauldron are all still being violently stirred, and I never was sure that they settled a little before I venture to give an opinion as to the merits of its contents. There is one name not mentioned there—indeed not eligible if it were—but to which the New-Orleans Times has paid the following well-deserved compliment:

"We should be wanting, indeed, at this juncture, when the fact that the next Governor must be chosen under the Constitution of the State, requiring a four years' residence for eligibility, will relieve us from any imputation of attempting to carry favor—if we did not say one word in the connection of the administration of Gov. SHEPLEY. The State has good cause to regret that the constitutional provision concerning eligibility stands in the way of his remaining the chief magistracy. Able, patriotic and honest, he has labored zealously and effectively for us. There is no one of the long list of Governors of this State to whom more praise is due, and we all do one from particular, for successful efforts to restore existing relations with the General Government. Did not the constitution debar him of it, we would re-elect him by acclamation. And the regret is everywhere expressed that he cannot be our next Governor. The people would be relieved from all difficulties as to their choice could his name stand at the head of their ticket."

NEMO.

Gen. Sherman's Whereabouts.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

Gen. LOUDON TURNER, of the United States Army, was the recipient of a complimentary dinner from the Gen. Sherman of the age at the Girard House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WHAT DID THE HUBBUB MEAN?

Sharp cannonading being continuing for several minutes was heard about three o'clock Thursday morning, among the rebels, near the Rapidan, near Rich Ford. It was supposed to be occasioned by a concerted attempt to desert, all at once, by a considerable body of their men. The hour at which it occurred was sufficient evidence that something beneath was up among them.

ABOUT THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government continued to be brought here by persons from that place. It is positively stated that the removal of the gun-boring machinery from the Tredegar Iron Works has been going on for weeks. It has been sent to Columbia, S. C.

THE HOUSE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The House Military Committee labored three hours to-day upon its conscription bill, which, by the by is, prefers to the Senate's.

THE LEAF-TOBACCO AND PETROLEUM TAXES.

The Committee on Ways and Means, besides working upon their Legislative and Executive bills, are forewent boring from the average number of delegations sent here by the leaf and manufactured tobacco and the petroleum and whisky interests. They will commit to this boring again to-morrow.

THE RESTORATION OF LOUISIANA.

The Unionists of Louisiana are laboring to have the State election ordered by Gen. BANKS postponed, postponed, until after a convention of the people to adopt a new Constitution and abrogate the old State laws, recognizing Slavery. The President has been earnestly requested to order this postponement.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Deputy Collector EARNES was before the Committee who are investigating the New-York Custom-House mismanagement. Mr. BAILEY, the secret-trusting Agent of the Treasury will qualify to-morrow.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION AT NORFOLK.

Gov. PEASE and the Alexandria-Virginia Legislature are said to have been to the President, to add their own complaints to those of the people of Norfolk against the rigorous administration of Gen. BUTLER.

DISCHARGED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

Col. ARMAND STATES, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by Gen. SCHENCK, was to-day discharged by the Secretary of War.

WHAT THE TAX BILL WILL DO.

The friends of the Tax Bill, which passed the house to-day, claim that it will increase the revenue at least one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars a year. The additional tax on whisky alone will add over fifty millions to the revenue.

THE PROJECTED MONSTER STEAMERS.

The monster war-steamers now awaiting contract will have beam-engines, with four 90-inch cylinders and four feet stroke; two brass screws, 19 feet diameter; two lines of shafting, tubular boilers, with 2,000 square feet of grate surface, 55,000 square feet heating surface and brass tubes, and surface condensers. From stem to stern, the vessels will be 475 feet long, 63½ feet wide at extreme breadth, and 33½ feet deep from floor plate to the lower side of the casemate deck. They must be, in the words of the proposals of the best quality in material and workmanship that can be produced.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE REGULARS.

All enlisted men now in the regular army, whose term of service expire during the present year, are permitted to reenlist at any time before the 1st of March, 1864. On reenlisting they will be entitled to the extra bounty of three hundred dollars.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Six deserters of the rebel army came into the lines of Gen. KILPATRICK on Wednesday. Two of them have been placed on picket. The number coming in for a day or two past has been unusually large. Among those brought to headquarters yesterday, was a Captain.

PROMOTION.

Lieut.-Col. OTTO HARNORS has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Harris Light cavalry, Second New-York.

APPOINTED.

SAMUEL P. JACKSON has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Second regular dragoons and assigned to duty on Gen. HALLECK's Staff.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

THE BLOCKADE—NAVAL OPERATIONS.

On the 20th of December last, the schooner *Fox*, tender to the U. S. Flag-ship *San Jacinto*, Eastern Gulf Squadron, destroyed in the Suwanee River, Florida, a rebel steamer, supposed to be the *Little Isla*, formerly the *Nan Nan*, and before that the *Fleuhma*. She was set fire to by a boat's crew belonging to the *Fox*. On the 24th of December, the same vessel captured the British schooner *Edward*, from Havana, off the mouth of the Suwanee River. The cargo consisted of salt and lead. On the same day, the U. S. steamer *Sundower*, captured off Tampa Bay, the rebel sloop *Hewlett*, from Havana, loaded with salt, boxes, etc.

On the 4th of January, the U. S. steamer *Tioga* captured off the southwest point of Great Bahama Island a schooner, name not given, loaded with coin, liquors, coffee and cigars. She claimed to be bound from Nassau to Havana; but when discovered, was about eighty-five miles north of the port of clearance, and standing directly for the blockaded coast about Indian River.

At daylight on Jan. 11 a steamer was seen beached and burning near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, west of Cape Fear River, N. C. On being boarded with the loss of one man from the fire of the ship's shooters on shore, a log-book was rescued from which it appeared she was the *Ranger*, from Newcastle, via Bermuda. On the 10th of January, she made our coast and landed her passengers, and the next morning at daylight, being fired upon by the flagship *Mendota* and three other steamers, in her approach to Western Bay she was beached, and fired by her crew. The attempts to extinguish the fire did keep the vessel afloat, being frustrated by the enemy's sharpshooters, the blustering vessels were brought as close as possible to the shore, and a fire opened to shoulder them. It being found impossible to save the *Ranger*, she was also fired into until she was burned completely down. Meanwhile a black smoke rising further westward, this proved to be the steamer *Antonia*, and in pursuit it is by a fine-looking, double-propeller blockader "Nereus"—ascertained to be the *Tioga*—was headed east south and that the sharpshooters on shore prevented them boarding her. They were compelled to let the schooner the previous evening by the Queen Sloop, Tuscarora and *Keystone State*, and then communicating with the shore and ascertaining the presence of the Confederates in force, and perhaps being short of coal, she was

Our interesting book, THE GOLDEN ROOK, descriptive of our treatment, system and principles, sent free to any address, or may be had by calling at the Institute. Other works are in press and will shortly be announced.

An interesting paper descriptive of the NEW TREATMENT will appear soon thereupon in the Daily Times.

S. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
WALNUT CLARKE, M. D.,
WM. TRIPP, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

THE COINAGE CENTENNIAL.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the newly authorized Committee on a uniform system of Coinage, Weights and Measures:

Messrs. KASSON, of Iowa; SCHENCK, of Ohio; WINFIELD, of New-York; WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, and GRIDER, of Kentucky.

It was then resolved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday at 12½ o'clock.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House proceeded, to the consideration of the bill to increase the internal revenue, and agreed to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a substitute for the amendment. He said it was similar to the bill as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making more distant the feature that a tax of 60 cents per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be distilled or sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, on the 10th of January, 1864. He said it was objectionable, when the internal tax system was inaugurated, after it free and full discussion, distinctly declared that labour taxes should be paramount. This principle was decided, he thought when at that time had control of the legislation of Congress. When had a right to suppose that that was the policy of the country. To depart from it now, by subjecting to the same pressure agreed to be demanded to meet taxation to those who had governed themselves by this principle.

The House then voted on and rejected the substitute, 31 against 68.

The amended bill was then passed by a vote of 97 Yeas against 60 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blake, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, Brown of Wisconsin, Cobb, Cole, Colfax, Conkling, Davis, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Hayes of Iowa, Hubbard, Hulburd, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Missouri, Kernan, Lansing, Latham, Martin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, Scofield, Shannon, Smith of New-York, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stevens of New-York, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of New-York, Windom, Worcester and Yeaman—97.

NAYS—Messrs. James A. Allen, Baldwin, Allen, Arnold, Augustus C. Baker, Bliss, Brabson, Brooks, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Eden, Edgerton, Fernando Wood, Finck, Frank, Gallaher, Goodrich, Grider, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Hasbrouck, Henry, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, Lazear, Long, Mallory, McAllister, McDowell, Morris, Amos Myers, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn of New-York, Robinson, Ross, Sheffield, Smith of Kentucky, Strouse, Stuart, Thomas, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wall, Chilton A. White, Joseph Wilson, Winfield, Wright—60.

The bill, as passed, provides that after the passage of this act in lieu of the duty in the act of July 1, 1862, and in addition to duties payable on licenses, there shall be levied, collected and paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries, a first proof, a duty of 60 cents on each and every gallon, and so lower rate of duty shall be levied or collected than upon the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and that upon all such spirits imported prior to the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon, to be collected under the directions, and according to the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is made the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to assess the additional duties levied by this act upon all spirits and cordials on which the duty already prescribed shall have been paid, as soon after as the law shall take effect. The duties on spirits shall be a lien in favor of the United States upon all the real and personal estate of the owner of such spirits or cordials, in the manner and manner as is provided in the case of manufacturers who neglect or refuse to pay the duties specified by the act, to which this is an addition. Provided that the additional duty of one and a half cents per pound shall be levied upon cotton sold by the United States previous to the passage of this act, and on which a duty of one-half of one cent per pound has been paid, and upon all cotton so sold on which no duty has been paid, a duty of two cents per pound shall be assessed and collected.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) indicated an amendment he meant to offer, that no proceeding shall work any forfeiture of real estate of the owner or ownership of the provisions of the Confiscation Act, except in favor of the person injured by the act of treason. He argued in favor of the proposition, that there should be a limit in favor of the United States against the real and personal estate of the owner of such spirits or cotton, in an attempt in the same manner as is provided in the case of manufacturers who neglect or refuse to pay the duties specified by the act, to which this is an addition. Provided that the additional duty of one and a half cents per pound shall be levied upon cotton sold by the United States previous to the passage of this act, and on which a duty of one-half of one cent per pound has been paid, and upon all cotton so sold on which no duty has been paid, a duty of two cents per pound shall be assessed and collected.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) indicated an amendment he meant to offer, that no proceeding shall work any forfeiture of real estate of the owner or ownership of the provisions of the Confiscation Act, except in favor of the person injured by the act of treason. He argued in favor of the proposition, that there should be a limit in favor of the United States against the real and personal estate of the owner of such property, in the event of his entering the rebel army and being captured in the field there for their overthrow. He was for compelling the rebels to emulate. If this could not be done, he would drive them into perpetuity, if not into exterminations.

Mr. GROVER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) denied that the Constitution has the least reference to any of the travels one of the pending resolutions. The confiscation of estates in law was purely a proceeding under the laws of war and of nations, over which the Constitution has no control or effect whatever. The property of alien enemies is to be seized and treated as enemies' property. The rebels had risen to a separate government, having been recognized as belligerents not only by foreign nations, but by our own. So far as they are concerned they are absolved from the guaranty of the Constitution. Whichever nation conquers, has a right to treat the other as a conquered province. They are in the attitude of a foreign nation. It's State, as a State, makes war and has no constitutional power, we can, when we conquer it, treat it as any other foreign nation; and this is not a question under the Constitution. By the laws of war the conqueror may seize and reserve to his own use everything belonging to the enemy and can ill to pay the expenses of the war and the damages occasioned by it. As the Confederate States have voluntarily thrown themselves out of the provisions of the Constitution, placed themselves under the law of nations, it is our duty to knock off every shackle from every limb. The restoration of Union cost what the Constitution as it is? was but an attempt to perpetuate Slavery. May the God of justice paralyze all such efforts.

There were no further proceedings on the joint resolution.

SOUTHERN OR DISLOYAL MEMBERS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling of the militia of the United States, and for calling out the same, approved July 22, 1861," providing that every non-commissioned officer, private or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be honorably discharged from the army of the United States, within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of the expiration of the term of service, consolidation of any regiment, battalion or company, in consequence of disease contracted in the service, or other cause, shall be entitled to reenlist in the same grade of service, and in the same or other

THE METROPOLITAN PARK.

The Clergy and the Metropolitan Park.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

SIR: The article in The Times of this morning, heading the "The Clergy and the Park," it seems to me, should not be allowed to pass without a distinct and emphatic protest. I feel perfectly sure that the remarks of "An Episcopal Clergyman," which have called forth your unanswerable comments, will meet the entire approval of the large body of the clergy of all denominations in the City. They are based on misconceptions grossly, and even culpably, erroneous, which good people of every sect and denomination have, and should have, but one voice in condemning. The truth is that this whole subscription scheme, and all acting or talking in favor of it, are simply the result of Christian benevolence, how ever much it may be misguided by ignorance. But it becomes no Christian to be ignorant. Let a great deal given in the City's new Park would be applied to relieve the wants of the poor, or to some other charitable purpose, I should be the first to say that this Christian benevolence was misdirected, to great extent; but it is not the case. Not a dollar of the money which should never be allowed, moreover, to great violation of the laws of the land; a principle which every Christian should hold sacred, is to be given to relieve the poor, or to any charitable purpose. Every dollar is to be given for the Park, and for the Park alone, and no other purpose whatever. Now, I submit, is there any thing in the whole matter which should call for the condemnation of the clergy? Is there any thing in it, even, which should call for the condemnation of any man? Is there any thing in it, even, which should call for the condemnation of any man? Is there any thing in it, even, which should call for the condemnation of any man

IRON WORK

IRON WORK.
CORNELL & WATSON,
No. 104 WOOSTER ST.

IRON WORK
For Building every description of
IRON BALCONIES, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
WIRE WORK, RAILINGS,
FLOOR LIGHTS, GRATINGS,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

IRON WORK.
Manufactured by
DANIEL PINE OF J. C. C. CONNOLLY, Inc.
No. 55 CHAMBERS ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. C. C. CONNOLLY, Inc.,
(Limited),
No. 55 CHAMBERS ST.,
JOHN CONNOLLY,
Manager.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST.
HENRY CLEWS,
EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
GEORGE W. CLEWS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
DUNSCOMB, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST.
EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
HENRY CLEWS,
GEORGE W. CLEWS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST.
HENRY CLEWS,
JOHN HABICHT,
GEORGE W. CLEWS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
COGSWELL & ALLEN,
No. 32 WALL ST.
FRANCIS H. COGSWELL,
JOHN H. ALLEN.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
DUNSCOMB & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST.
EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
GEORGE W. CARLETON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

COGSWELL & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH JOHN M. FORSTALL, JOHN T. KENNEDY, THEODORE MORRIS and CHARLES H. RUSSELL, under the firm of COGSWELL, JESUP & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, at No. 32 WALL-ST.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH GEORGE A. GOODMAN, JESUP & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a partner in our firm.
No. 54 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

MR. ALEXANDER NORWOOD is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
A. A. NORWOOD & CO.

MR. JOHN CROSBY HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
SMITH BROTHERS & CO.

A GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS will be established in this city on the 1st of January, 1864, by the undersigned, who will represent the following first-class companies:
The Home Insurance Company, of New-York.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford.
The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of Hartford.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.
The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.
The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, of Hartford.
The Continental Insurance Company, of New-York.
The Commercial Insurance Company, of New-York.
The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, of New-York.
The Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Commonwealth Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Boston Marine Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence.
The Roger Williams Insurance Company, of Providence.
The Rhode Island Insurance Company, of Providence.
The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Providence.
The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Kings County Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Long Island Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Brooklyn Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Eagle Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Citizens' Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Brooklyn City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Eastern Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Fulton Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Greenwood Cemetery Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Union Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Star Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Germania Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Empire City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Nassau Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Greenwood Cemetery Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Union Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Star Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Germania Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Empire City Life Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.
The Manufacturers' and Builders' Life

The New-York Times Saturday Supplement, 1864

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CITY BULLETIN.

The winter of the memorable Croton and Everett
The Common Council will meet this evening.
Yesterday's Times, among many other interesting
Yesterday's Times, among many other interesting
Yesterday's Times, among many other interesting

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL INSTITUTE.—This institution, devoted to the treatment of the sick generally by the most approved methods of medicine, is under the personal charge of Drs. J. WALKER GOOD, Tarboo Chinese Medical Graduate, New-York. It is claimed to be one of the best established and extensive medical establishments in the country, and is daily visited by persons from all parts of the country. The Professors themselves are in receipt of numerous letters every day, testifying to remarkable cures they have performed. On the first page will be found the Annual Report of this Institute.

A Neglected Cold may accept months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by trouble or dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference of waiting for a cold to get well itself? If there are any now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by HITCHCOCK, STERR & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Reade-st., and by Druggists generally.

Why go Beyond the Trees of 3260 in GLADE for the luxurious treatment of putting a visit to the country and into the cars, when a box of DUBOIS' CATARRH SNUFF will effect a cure of your CATARRH AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEAD, 50 cent of 30 cents? Sold by all druggists.

Miss Milnor Gentry, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

MESSRS. A. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My voice, which has been very strong and extensive, commenced falling out by the handfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBROSIAL, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using five bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MISS GENTRY,

Jan. 15, 1863. No. 18 West 46th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating, extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in flower containing one bottle, one to be used at night's toilet, and the other in morning use or a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

Sixty First Premiums in 1862.—Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon; and in other responsible Institute and County Fairs held in 1862. Office rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Singer & Company, 458½ Broadway
Three doors below Bleecker-st.

Gold Pens.—THE FIRST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORROW'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Letter from Dr. E. C. Perry.
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its Culture is Dandruff, in its various degrees. My philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those who are in the power both of the scaly little thieves and of those who are in search of a preventive and cure. There is no power between the cuticle and the inner or muscular skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the cuticle clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are over-worked, the cuticle assumes additional thickness, the pores enlarge, and the scales appear. If the pores are entirely closed, the remaining portion are over-worked; but in the last phase of the question can be found the cause of the worst evil—baldness. Dandruff is the result of the worst evil—baldness. Dandruff is the result of the worst evil—baldness. Dandruff is the result

Best Copy Available

FROM NASSAU.

Movements of Blockade Runners—Narrow Escape of the Memphis.

The Nassau Guardian brings Nassau papers to Jan. 21.

The blockade-runner steamer Hansa, at Nassau, reported:

Off A. N.—On the 6th inst., while off Abaco, we sighted a large paddle-wheel steamship about a mile astern. We kept the steamer for half an hour, and were then first noticed by the stranger, who steered direct for us, with the intention of cutting us off, which manoeuvre of his was a failure. We, however, fortunately obtained a good lead, and shaped our course for Egg Island Reef, she keeping a little on our starboard quarter and gaining on us rapidly, in consequence of a calm prevailing at the time obtaining a sufficient draft for our fires. About 5 30 the Federal commenced to fire at us, and continued to do so till 6 30. At eight o'clock one who is sure to that we were obliged to lighten our vessel by throwing overboard about 70 bales of cotton. On entering Six Shilling Channel, we run inside Egg reef. She fired one gun or two after us for the purpose of picking up the cotton we had thrown overboard. The Federal vessel is very fast, brig-rigged, has a straight stern, and is supposed to be the Vanderbilt.

The Nassau Guardian says the Captain of the schooner Dart, of Nassau, picked up some of the officers and men threatened by an officer in one of the four boats belonging to the Federal vessels engaged in arresting pursuit. That, if he continued to do so, he would shoot him. All the same time raising a pistol (Derringer) rifle. The Federal commander also threatened to fire him down if he should cross his bow. The Captain of the Dart (Cuzner,) replied that he (the Federal commander,) was in British waters, and had no business there.

The blockade-runners Alice, Wild Dayrell, Hansa, Pet, and Dispatch arrived from Wilmington previous to the 20th, and the Alice, Hansa, Wild Dayrell, Fearnaught, and Mary Ann had sailed again, to again attempt the running of the blockade.

The Dispatch is to be fitted by the noted Capt. Cameron.

The steamer Commerce had also sailed from Nassau, ostensibly for Cuba. Her Majesty's steamer Pioneer had arrived from Halifax to relieve the Virago, which was to leave for New-Orleans.

Funeral Oration Upon Gen. Corcoran by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

This oration was delivered last night at the Cooper Institute before an audience of Irish citizens and Indian chiefs, crowding both seats and aisles. Gen. Meagher was invited to speak by the New-York erection of the Fenian Brotherhood, an organization formed about three years ago with the ultimate object of effecting the deliverance of Ireland from English rule. The General was introduced by Col. John O'Mahony, President of the Brotherhood.

The oration abounded in poetical and forcible enough sentiment illustrations and rich imagery, which were in full accordance with the enthusiastic temperament of the audience, who rendered appropriate the frequent and long sounded pause.

The speaker performed with an Irish legend of an aged exile and patriot, landing those Irishmen, who never temporized with an enemy who had harmed their land, saying that this love of country and bitterness against the enemy was entertained in the heart of the loyal and brave soldier or whoever he was may be doing honor.

Early in the Fall of 1859, there arrived in this City a young gentleman, of excellent family and great expectations, who had just visited a portion of his native soil, the Emerald Isle, Lancashire, and had now been performing the duties which had been left by his great-grandfather. He was a lively and courteous young gentleman, and a startling curiosity, even among the novelties which were almost daily rendered upon the shores of this great land. He was the eldest son of a Queen, wearing the costliest diadem in the universe, and towered high in wood above the haughtiest noble of those whose passports and royal consent seats or leaves are required by the nobles, which was built to maintain or control by the nobles, which was sadly starting to consolidate the lands and increase the sky. Amongst the unstable people like our own, the advent of this young man produced no sensation, and followed by a few unobtrusive gentlemen, he wandered about the streets and returned to his hotel unnoticed. He was in search of his family connections, and returned to participate in the honors to reward the responsibility of that crown under the weight of which the illustrious of his ancestry had been crushed. A man just married, less delectable, than Michael Corcoran, would never have been much, did he not, though ready to brave the storm of battle, have gazetted before weirdly ecstatic or supposed comedy, conceit or churlishness—indulgences that determine many otherwise lofty characters and brilliant individualities. He pursues his regiment before this month, who was one day to wear the crown entwined of his native land and the laurel to be entwined the noble mode for services by his countrymen. He would not bow to a Prince against whose head it was the daring wish of his heart one day to lead his regiment. For this he was condemned, and it was urged with indignation that neither he nor his regiment could ever be relied on at a critical moment. The falsehood was answered at a later period by Corcoran, who, on the news of Sumter, spread from a quiet dwelling was among the first, with his noble sons, ready to the rescue of the land of their adoption.

The speaker drew a glowing subject of Corcoran, dwelling upon his generosity, truth, judgment, clearness of head and calmness in battle, winding up with a shocking description of the scene when he viewed his corpse, encompassed by candles, with the "dear old priest," who had well loved him in life, kneeling by his side, while the lifeless corpse around glistened in the cold air, and the chapel had been heavily against inclemency of the season.

In keeping that his remains would one day lie under the green sod of the land of his birth, the speaker was confident in the assurance that their should dwell under the fair sacred to liberty, and within a City where the names of Montgomery and Thomas Addis Emmet is entombed.

In the evening solemn High Mass was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince streets. The Very Rev. Father Starrs was the Celebrant, Rev. Thomas Heffernan the Deacon, and Dr. Mullaney the Sub-Deacon. Mgr. Francis McNierney was the Master of the Ceremonies.

Remarkable Case of Death from Chloroform.

A DRUGGIST CENSURED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

A widow lady, named Jane E. Ward, residing in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, has been for some days past suffering from a carbuncle on her hand. Tuesday night last, the pain became so intense, that she sent one of her daughters to a drug-store to procure some chloroform, with which to bathe the affected part. The poison was procured, and Mrs. Ward at once commenced the operation of bathing her hand with it. Soon she fell asleep, and never awoke in a state of insensibility. She was found by one of her daughters dead on the carpet, with her head resting on a pillow, and a burning oil lamp heavily. Deceased, named before a physician called, he pronounced Coroner Hanley held an inquest on the body yesterday. The druggist who sold the poison was examined. He stated that he had been in the drug business for many years, and yet he seemed to be entirely ignorant of the law of this State, which requires druggists to label all articles of poison sold by them. In this case he had not labeled it as he is required to do. The jury rendered the following verdict: We find that the deceased came to her death from chloroform poisoning. We further believe that James Wood, the druggist, is censurable inasmuch as he delivered it without labeling it 'poison,' or asking the name or residence of the deceased according to law. The deceased was 40 years of age, and a widow. Her husband was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had a church in Harlem. He died in the army in the late war. His son, Lieutenant Ward, of the 7th New-York regiment, was in command of the sharpshooters at Gettysburg, and received a wound in the left arm. He was in charge of the company, up to the second battle of Bull Run. In this conflict he received a second shot, causing his death. Deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was highly respected by all who knew her. She was a widow, with a family, the people of Harlem sought a comfortable home for her, where she lived up to the time of her death.

The Resignation of Senator Wade, of Pennsylvania, Announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

The following dispatch to the Bulletin was received from Gov. Curtin, this afternoon, announcing the resignation of Senator Wade:

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

Maj. Wright, your Senator never was in my hands. I have heard of his resignation only such a paper, but I have never seen it.

The Senator of the district is the proper official to receive the resignation, and issue a warrant for a new election. I have nothing to do with it officially.

The report you allude to is false.

A. G. CURTIN.

Heavy Confidential Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

W. W. Seaman, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Upper Darby, was arrested this morning, charged with $6,000 embezzlement.

Naval Arrival at the Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 22—Midnight.

There are no signs of the Canada from Liverpool, and fears are

The Running of the Blockade—Note from A. Hoffuung, Esq.

MONTREAL, C. E., Jan. 9th 1864

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A number of articles have appeared in recent editions of your journal, on the subject of "blockade-running," implicating myself and others with whom I have business relation, in alleged violation of the Custom-House regulations of enactments of war and other merchandise to Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade, and other transactions of an illegal character. The whole of which is utterly unfounded in fact.

Feeling satisfied that the judicial inquiry which we have urgently demanded, would result in an entire refutation of these charges, I have been content to await its issue; but in a more recent number of your paper, I find aspersions against my private character most wickedly and grossly false, calumnies which are altogether irrelevant to the charges above named, and such as I cannot hope the desired investigation will touch upon and refute. I appeal to you, therefore, in common justice and fairness, that as you have opened your columns to their insertion, to give equal prominence to my most emphatic denial.

It is charged in the article I allude to, that Mr. Gracen Weir and myself were implicated in "Navy swindling;" that we "absconded from Montreal without paying our debts;" that Mr. Weir "married the daughter of an English Jew named Moses Lumley, a man of notorious character;" that we became bail for the said Mr. Lumley to the extent of $50,000, and that we absconded from Montreal, forfeiting our recognizance for this amount, and that "the blockade-running has been carried on with the money dishonestly obtained by Lumley."

All these are vile slanders of the most infamous and malicious nature, and must have been known to be such by the parties who gave you the information.

I have never been concerned in any business transaction with Mr. Lumley, either before or since his failure, and knew nothing whatever of his operations.

In the month of February of last year, Mr. Lumley came to Montreal, and was thrown into jail by his creditors. After repeated solicitation I was induced by his relatives, in order to rescue an old and feeble man from durance during the rigor of a Canadian Winter, and to give him an opportunity, as they stated, of getting his business affairs in order, to become security for his appearance before the Court when called upon. I never forfeited this recognizance. I am still surety, but only for a sum of some $1,000, however—not $50,000, as stated—and whenever I am legally called upon, I am ready to stand up to my obligation. This is the only connection, either directly or indirectly, that I have ever had with that gentleman or his affairs. To the assertion that my brother-in-law, Mr. Weir, married Mr. Lumley's daughter is an amusing fiction, invented doubtless for the purpose of establishing a plausible connection, an honor which I doubt not Mr. Weir will duly appreciate.

As to the charge that I "absconded from Montreal without paying my debts," I have simply to state and challenge a denial, that my departure from Montreal was public and well known, as I shall presently show: that prior to my leaving I paid in full every cent and obligation both large and small that I had incurred during many years' residence, and there is not, I believe, at this moment a single individual either in Canada, the United States or Europe who has a just claim upon me to the amount of one farthing. Permit me to state one significant circumstance, and I will trespass no more upon valuable space. Four years prior to my removing from Montreal, in May last, a number of my fellow-citizens assembled and presented me with a superb service of silver plate as a parting souvenir, accompanied by an address engrossed on parchment, inscribed with the most flattering sentiments of respect and esteem and their regret at my imminent departure; the occasion was noticed in the press of this City at the time. I trust I shall be pardoned the apparent egotism of this recital, my object being to show that a man who is thus publicly the recipient of such a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, with whom he has resided for a number of years, and in fact for a number of years may fairly lay claim to some respectability of character and position, and, when they precious advantages are slanderously attacked, ought to have the encouragement and assistance of every honest man in giving them the most public denial.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

A. HOFFNUNG.

The Case of Count Jeannes.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

In the case of GEORGE JONES, alias Count Jones, the Court to-day gave the defendant one week to prepare a bill of exceptions, and twenty-four hours to find bail in $300 for his appearance.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Jan. 22.

(Reported by E. S. GALLAHER & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$25,000 Amer. Gold	154⅜	100	Canton Co.		53 38
40,000 do	154⅛	1200	do		53
100 Erie Railroad	98½	200	do		53 38
200 do	98⅝	100	do		53 38
200 do	98⅝	50	do		53⅜
200 do	98⅝	50	do		53⅜
200 Reading Rail	110⅛	100	Canton Co.		53⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅜	1000	Bucks Co.		1⅛
200 Hudson R. R.	103½	1000	Pittsburg		110⅛
100 do	87	200	do		110⅜
100 Mich. So.	89⅜	100	do		110⅜
100 do	89⅜	100	do		110⅜
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	91	100	do		110⅜

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 21, 1864.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO.

Store and lot No. 30 Front-st., 22x100 ..... $30,000
Store and lot No. 139 Front-st., 21x... 8,100
Store and lots Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., 41x66 27,125
Store and lot No. 38 Pine-st., 20x65 8,100
Store and lot No. 40 Pine-st., 20x65 8,450
Stores and lots Nos. 42 and 44 Front-st., 38x40 15,000
Store and lot No. 37 Depeyster-st., 21x34 6,000
Store and lot No. 39 Depeyster-st., 20x49 5,700
Store and lot No. 24 Walker-st., 20x100 8,400
Stores and lot No. 44 Laight-st., 22x100 11,000
Stores and lot No. 45 Laight-st., 22x100 11,000
Stores and lot No. 53 Laight-st., 16x76 6,000
Stores and lot No. 51 Laight-st., 16x76 6,200

[Advertisement.]

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give safe and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should carry them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and relieve all exposures.

[Advertisement.]

A MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN HOUSE IN FIFTH-AVENUE on Burglars.—It is astonishingly strange that people will be shot and robbed. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, at an expenditure of six cents per day, saves loss to thousands, and has saved, when the bell has been given, the entrance of a door or window has been found forced in twelve houses in ten weeks. It is used by hundreds of our citizens, all of whom are referred to. It has not a night's slumber. It is understood. It is applicable, and is used in the best houses in New-York. Still people will be shot and robbed. E. HOLMES, No. 239 Broadway. (Up stairs.)

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed, producing a smooth and delightful lather. Within used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The piratical excursion of the rebel steamer Alabama in the Indian Ocean will enhance the value of Eastern products; yet, for the present, Kidd's East India Sherry will be found a favorite with connoisseurs. Sold only by Kidd for Kidd's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 121 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. A system of right and easy self-improvement for instruction and pleasure. Evening sessings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

HARRISON'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, and HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING & ELLIOT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CROSBY—HULL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. King, Rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., Capt. CHARLES CROSBY, of New-York City, to ADA J., daughter of Hon. [illegible] Hull, of Oswego, N. Y.

[No announcement.]

[No announcement.]

[No announcement.]